

Simplicity[®] CELEBRITY



Sewing Machine Model S210

INSTRUCTION MANUAL & REFERENCE GUIDE

Simplicity Sewing Machine Education Helpline: 800-335-0025

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING MACHINE

When using the sewing machine, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

DANGER - To reduce risk of electric shock:

1. The sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in.
2. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electrical outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
3. Always unplug before changing the light bulb. Replace bulb with same type rated 15 watts.

WARNING - To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

1. Do not allow this machine to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when the sewing machine is used by or near children.
2. Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only accessories recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, and electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the sewing machine with any of the air openings blocked. Keep the ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust and loose cloth.
5. Never drop or insert any object into any openings.
6. Do not use this machine outdoors.
7. Do not operate this machine where aerosol spray products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
8. To disconnect, turn the main switch to the off position then remove the plug from the outlet.
9. Do not unplug by pulling on the cord. To unplug, grasp the plug and pull, not the cord.
10. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
11. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
12. Do not use a bent needle.
13. Do not pull or push the fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
14. Switch the sewing machine to the off position when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading the needle, changing the needle, threading the bobbin, or changing the presser foot.
15. Always unplug the sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user service adjustments mentioned in this instruction manual.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

This sewing machine is intended for household use.

FORWARD

WELCOME TO THE CREATIVE WORLD OF SEWING WITH *SIMPLICITY*!

Congratulations on being the owner of a new Simplicity sewing machine. Whether you're new to sewing, a lifelong sewer, or returning to sewing, we at Simplicity Sewing Machines are dedicated to providing you with simply the BEST features, quality, and customer service to ensure you many pleasurable hours of sewing satisfaction and success.

Before starting a sewing project, here are a few recommendations to help you become acquainted with your new machine:

- Read through the instruction book and become familiar with the sewing terms.
- Review the machine, using the instruction book as a guide, to identify each part and function of the machine.
- Practice sewing on a variety of fabric scraps using various stitches and stitch settings.
- Make a stitch sampler of your favorite techniques in the instruction book, marking your machine setting preferences for future reference.

• • •

Thank you for choosing a Simplicity sewing machine.

If you have any questions or comments, give us a call – we'll be glad to help you!

• • •

Simplicity Sewing Machine Education Department
800-335-0025

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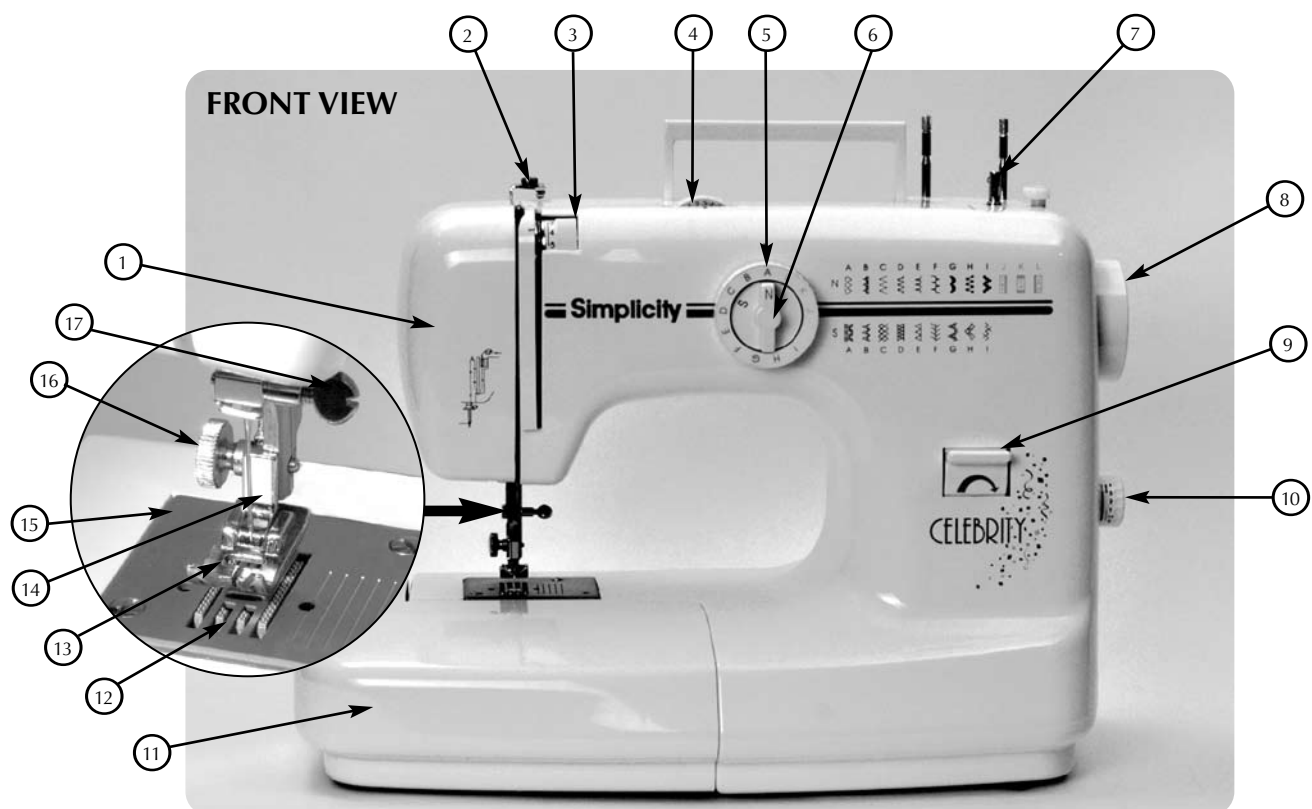
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KNOW YOUR SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE



KNOW YOUR SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE

FRONT VIEW

- ① **FACE COVER**
Opens to provide access to the light bulb and the presser foot pressure regulator.
- ② **BOBBIN WINDING TENSION DISC**
Used when threading machine for bobbin winding.
- ③ **THREAD TENSION DIAL**
Controls the upper thread for proper stitch formation.
- ④ **STITCH WIDTH DIAL**
Sets the width of a stitch.
- ⑤ **STITCH SELECTOR DIAL**
Turn the dial in either direction to select a stitch.
- ⑥ **STITCH RANGE DIAL**
Turn the dial to “N” (normal) to sew buttonholes and stitches color-coded gray. Turn the dial to “S” (stretch) to sew stitches color-coded red.
- ⑦ **BOBBIN WINDER SPINDLE**
Winds thread on a bobbin for lower threading.
- ⑧ **HAND WHEEL**
Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise the needle up and down.
- ⑨ **REVERSE LEVER**
Press this lever down and hold in place to sew in reverse.
- ⑩ **STITCH LENGTH DIAL**
Sets the length of the stitch.
- ⑪ **FREE-ARM COVER**
Provides a flat surface for most sewing. Remove it to convert to free-arm sewing.
- ⑫ **FEED TEETH**
The metal teeth under the needle plate that push or feed the fabric through the machine.
- ⑬ **PRESSER FOOT**
Holds the fabric firmly against the feed teeth for proper stitch formation.

- ⑭ **PRESSER FOOT HOLDER**
Holds the snap-on presser foot in sewing position. The presser foot holder is removed when using screw-on feet.
- ⑮ **NEEDLE PLATE**
Supports the fabric while sewing. Has seam guide markings on right side.
- ⑯ **PRESSER FOOT THUMB SCREW**
Secures the presser foot or presser foot holder to the presser foot bar.
- ⑰ **NEEDLE CLAMP SCREW**
Loosen to remove a needle; tighten to secure a needle in position.

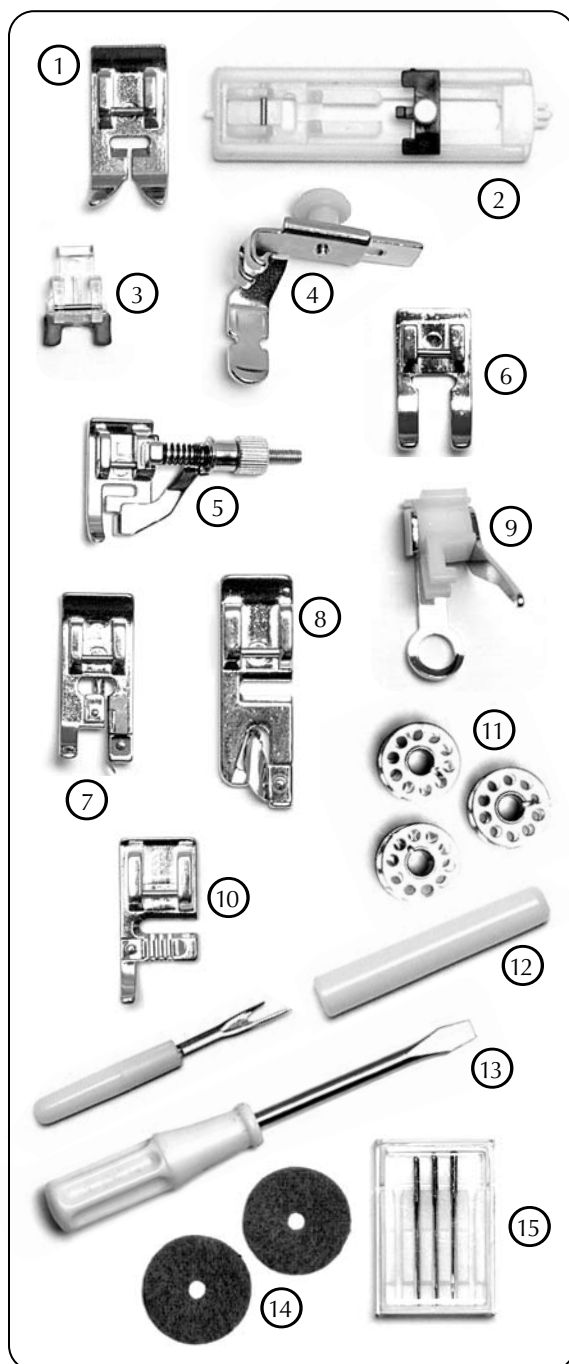
BACK VIEW

- ⑱ **CARRY HANDLE**
Simply lift to carry the Simplicity sewing machine from one place to another.
- ⑲ **PRESSER FOOT LEVER**
Lift to raise the presser foot and release the thread tension; lower to lower the presser foot and engage the thread tension.
- ⑳ **THREAD CUTTER ON NEEDLE BAR**
Use to cut threads after completing a seam.
- ㉑ **POWER CORD RECEPTACLE**
Connect the three-prong power plug here.
- ㉒ **MAIN SWITCH**
Turns the main power and built-in sewing light on or off.
- ㉓ **STRETCH STITCH ADJUSTMENT SCREW**
Adjust this screw if stitches sewn at the “S” setting are not forming properly.
- ㉔ **RETRACTABLE SPOOL PINS**
Raise the spool pin to hold the spools of thread.

KNOW YOUR SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE

ACCESSORIES

The SIMPLICITY sewing machine comes with the presser feet and accessories you will need, conveniently stored in the free arm cover. This low shank machine uses snap-on or screw-on presser feet.



- ① **ALL-PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT - snap-on**
Use for most straight and zigzag seams. The needle opening is rectangular to accommodate the swing of the needle in a zigzag stitch. (The machine comes with this foot already attached.)
- ② **BUTTONHOLE PRESSER FOOT - snap-on**
Use for sewing made-to-measure buttonholes.
- ③ **BUTTON ATTACHING PRESSER FOOT - snap-on**
Holds flat buttons secure for machine stitching in place.
- ④ **ZIPPER PRESSER FOOT - screw-on**
Adjusts to stitch close to either side of the zipper without catching the zipper coil.
- ⑤ **BLIND HEM FOOT - snap-on**
Features an adjustable guide for positioning and evenly stitching blind hems, topstitching, or edgestitching.
- ⑥ **OPEN TOE SATIN STITCH FOOT - snap-on**
Satin stitching glides comfortably under the sole of this foot and the open toe provides clear visibility of stitches.
- ⑦ **OVERCASTING FOOT - snap-on**
A pin on the foot holds fabric flat when overcasting fabric edges. The guide ensures perfect sewing alignment.
- ⑧ **HEMMER FOOT - snap-on**
Rolls fabric edge for narrow hemming.
- ⑨ **EMBROIDERY FOOT - screw-on**
Prevents fabric from "flagging" or popping when sewing free-motion techniques.
- ⑩ **CORDING FOOT - snap-on**
Grooves on the foot guide lightweight cords under the stitches for decorative applications.
- ⑪ **BOBBINS**
Hold lower thread. These are "Class 15" bobbins.
- ⑫ **SEAM RIPPER**
Use to remove stitching and to open buttonholes.
- ⑬ **SCREWDRIVER**
Use to loosen and tighten the presser foot thumb screw, needle clamp screw, and needleplate screw.
- ⑭ **FELT CUSHIONS**
Fit on the spool pin beneath the thread spool, stabilizing the spool and preventing the thread from wrapping around the spool pin.
- ⑮ **NEEDLES**
The most commonly used "universal" needles, size #11 and #14, are included. This machine uses 15x1 household sewing machine needles.

SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE SET-UP

The Simplicity sewing machine has many conversion options for a multitude of sewing applications.

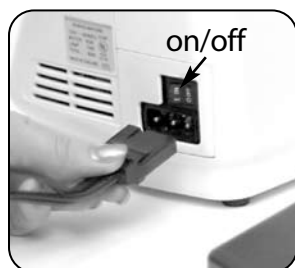


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

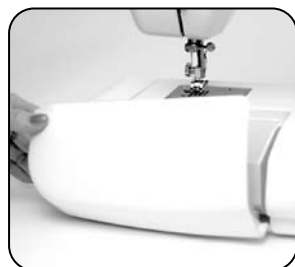


Fig. 3

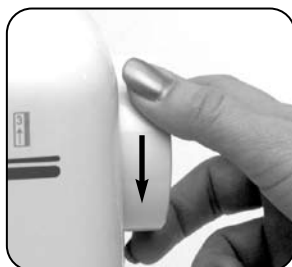


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

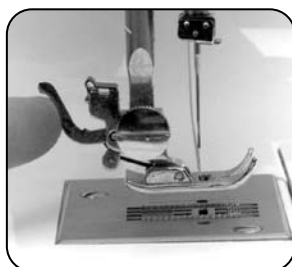


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

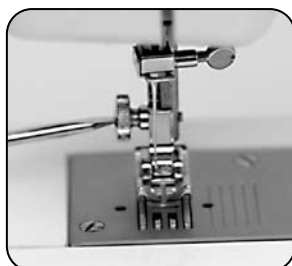


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

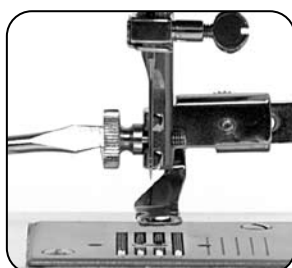


Fig. 10

PREPARATION FOR SEWING

The power cord and foot control are one unit.

Insert the three-prong plug into the machine [Fig. 1]. Insert the power supply plug into a wall outlet. Turn the power switch to "on" [Fig. 1].

Raise the left retractable thread spool pin for most sewing [Fig. 2]. Raise both the left and right retractable thread spool pins for twin needle or dual thread sewing.

ACCESSORY STORAGE

Accessories and presser feet are conveniently stored in the free-arm cover.

Grasp the free-arm cover with your left hand and gently pull up and toward you to open the storage tray [Fig. 3].

CHANGING PRESSER FEET

Your Simplicity sewing machine comes with both snap-on and screw-on presser feet. They're easy to change and each foot helps make a specific sewing task easier.

Removing and Attaching Snap-on Presser Feet

1. Turn the handwheel toward you [Fig. 4] to bring the needle to its highest position.
2. Raise the presser foot lever [Fig. 5].
3. Release the foot by pushing the presser foot release lever located behind the presser foot holder [Fig. 6].
4. Place the desired foot on the needle plate, aligning the metal bar on the presser foot with the groove of the presser foot holder [Fig. 7].
5. Lower the presser foot lever to snap the foot in place.

Removing and Attaching Screw-on Presser Feet

1. Loosen the thumb screw located on the left side of the presser foot on the presser foot bar [Fig. 8]. You may need to use the screwdriver. It is not necessary to remove the screw all the way.
3. Remove the presser foot holder and foot [Fig. 9].
4. Attach the desired screw-on presser foot onto the presser bar.
5. Tighten the thumb screw with the screwdriver to hold the presser foot securely in place [Fig. 10].

Note: After attaching a presser foot, select the desired stitch and turn the hand-wheel toward you several times to make sure the needle clears the opening in the foot. Some presser feet require a straight or narrow width stitch only.

SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE SET-UP OPTIONS

CONVERTING TO FREE-ARM SEWING

Free arm sewing makes it easy to sew hard to reach areas such as sleeves, pant legs, and necklines.

To convert to free arm sewing, grasp the left end of the free-arm cover and pull it out to the left to remove [Fig. 1]. Slip the sleeve or pant leg on the free arm as shown and sew [Fig. 2].



Fig. 1

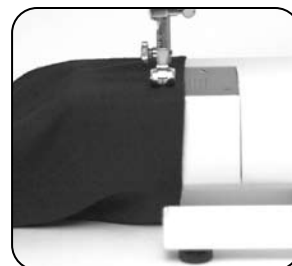


Fig. 2

PRESSER FOOT PRESSURE REGULATOR

The pressure on the presser foot can be adjusted to accommodate sewing on various weights of fabric to ensure proper fabric feeding and to eliminate skipped stitches.

1. Open the face cover [Fig. 3].
 2. Move the lever until the desired pressure number is displayed in the opening of the lever [Fig. 4]. Standard setting is 2. To increase pressure move to a higher number. To decrease pressure move to a lower number.
- Set lever at 1 for heavyweight fabrics
Set lever at 2 for mediumweight fabrics
Set lever at 3 for lightweight fabrics
Set the lever at 0 for darning and free-motion sewing.

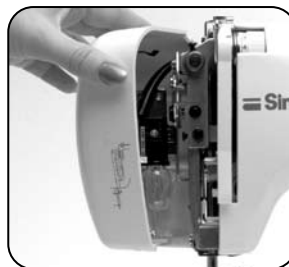


Fig. 3

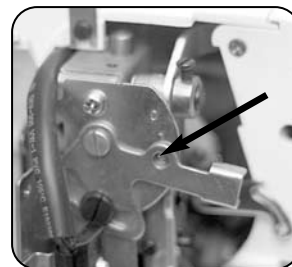


Fig. 4

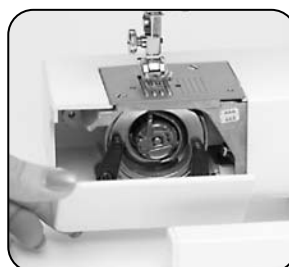


Fig. 5

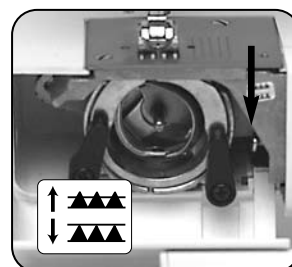


Fig. 6

DROP FEED

The drop feed mechanism lowers the feed teeth below the needleplate. This eliminates the need to make stitch length adjustments. When the feed teeth are lowered, the fabric is guided by hand, allowing free movement of the fabric in any direction.

1. Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.
2. Open the face cover and set the presser foot pressure regulator to 0.
3. Remove the free arm cover and open the front bobbin cover [Fig. 5].
4. Push down on the drop feed lever and the feed teeth will drop below the needle plate [Fig. 6].
5. Push the lever up to return to normal sewing.

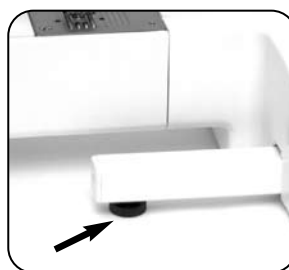


Fig. 7

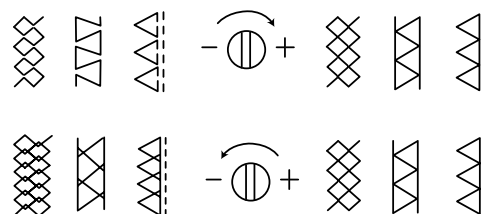
LEVELING BAR

If the machine is not sitting on a level surface turn the leveling screw to stabilize the machine.

1. Remove the free arm to access the screw under the leveling bar [Fig. 7].
2. Turn the screw to the right to lower the machine. Turn the screw to the left to elevate the machine.

STRETCH STITCH ADJUSTMENT

When stitches sewn at the stretch "S" settings are not properly forming, turn the adjustment screw with a screwdriver as shown below.



SIMPLICITY CUSTOM STITCH SELECTION

Each built-in stitch can be customized by making stitch length and stitch width adjustments. The stitches are color-coded to correspond with the stitch length and width settings. Select a stitch, then set the stitch length and width dials within the color range. These color ranges are guidelines and may vary for some sewing techniques.

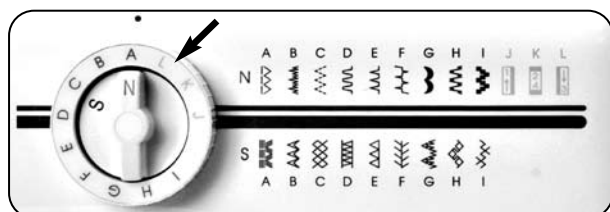


Fig. 1

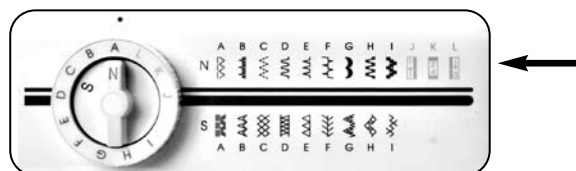


Fig. 2

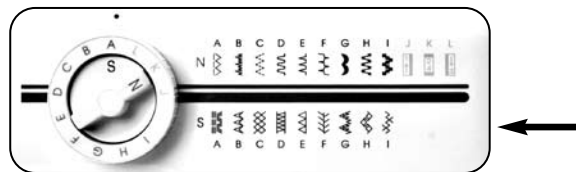


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

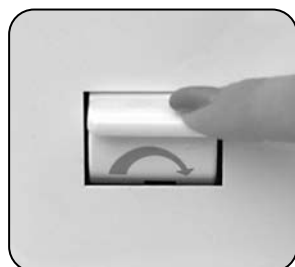


Fig. 6

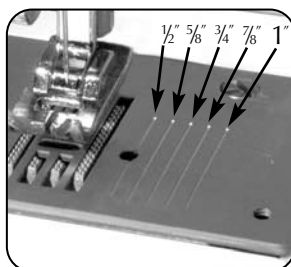


Fig. 7

STITCH SELECTION

STITCH SELECTOR DIAL [Fig. 1]

To select a stitch, turn the stitch selector dial so the letter that corresponds with the letter above or below each stitch illustration is aligned with the indicator dot.

STITCH RANGE DIAL [Figs. 2 and 3]

There are two stitch range settings on this Simplicity sewing machine – “N” for normal stitches and “S” for stretch stitches. Align the “N” on the dial with the indicator dot on the machine when sewing the stitches color-coded gray and when sewing buttonholes [Fig. 2]. Align the “S” on the dial with the indicator dot when sewing the stitches color-coded red [Fig. 3].

STITCH WIDTH DIAL [Fig. 4]

The stitch width dial is numbered 0 - 5, representing the various stitch widths in millimeters. The higher the number, the wider the stitch. The yellow color-coding between 3 and 5 represent the width range for making buttonholes.

To select a stitch width turn the dial until the desired width setting is aligned with the indicator dot.

STITCH LENGTH DIAL [Fig. 5]

The stitch length dial is numbered 0 - 4 representing the various stitch lengths in millimeters. The higher the number, the longer the stitch.

To select a stitch length turn the dial until the desired length setting is aligned with the indicator dot. When set at 0 the fabric will not feed under the foot.

REVERSE SEWING LEVER [Fig. 6]















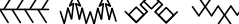
Use the reverse sewing lever to secure the beginning and ends of seams.

With the foot control depressed, push and hold the reverse lever down to sew in reverse. Release the lever to return to forward sewing.

NEEDLE PLATE SEAM GUIDES [Fig. 7]

The five seam guide markings on the right side of the needle plate are set at 1/8" intervals. The first mark is 1/2" from the needle; the second, 5/8" and so on. Align the fabric edge at a seam guide marking for a consistent seam width. The standard seam allowance width is 5/8".

SIMPLICITY CUSTOM STITCH SELECTION

RANGE	STITCH	PATTERN	STITCH WIDTH	STITCH LENGTH	PRESSER FOOT	DROP FEED
N	A Straight		0	0-4	All feet	Up/Down
N	A Zigzag		1-5	0-4	All-purpose	Up/Down
N	B Knit blindhem		3-5	4	Blind hem	Up
N	C 3-step zigzag		3-5	3	All-purpose	Up
N	D Double action		3-5	3-4	All-purpose	Up
N	E Woven blind hem		3-5	4	Blind hem	Up
N	F,G,H,I Decorative		3-5	2-4	Open toe	Up
N	J,K,L Buttonhole		3-5	0-1	Buttonhole	Up
S	A Triple stretch straight		0	3-4	All-purpose	Up
S	A Rick rack		2-5	2-4	All-purpose	Up
S	B Arrowhead		3-5	3	All-purpose	Up
S	C Honeycomb		3-5	2-4	All-purpose	Up
S	D Overcasting		3-5	3-4	Overcast	Up
S	E Elastic overlock		3-5	3-4	All-purpose	Up
S	F,G,H,I Decorative		3-5	2-4	Open toe	Up

TENSION ADJUSTMENTS

The upper thread tension dial controls the amount of needle thread delivered to the bobbin case. Most thread tension adjustments should be made using the upper thread tension dial. In some cases, the lower thread tension on the bobbin case may need to be adjusted for specialty sewing techniques.

UPPER THREAD TENSION

The numbers 0-9 on the dial represent upper thread tension settings. The higher the number, the stronger the upper tension. Tension settings between 3-5 are most commonly used [Fig. 1]. In a balanced stitch, needle thread and bobbin thread interlock in the center of the two fabric layers [Fig. 2]. If needed, adjust an unbalanced stitch by turning the dial until the new setting is aligned with the indicator line on the machine [Fig. 1].

If the fabric gathers or the threads break, the upper thread tension is too tight [Fig. 3]. Loosen the tension by moving the dial to a lower number.

If loops form on the top side of the seam then the upper tension is too loose [Fig. 4]. Tighten the upper tension by turning the dial to a higher number.

LOWER THREAD TENSION

The lower thread tension can be adjusted by turning the screw on the bobbin case slightly to the right (clockwise) to increase the tension [Fig. 5]. Turn the tension slightly to the left (counterclockwise) to decrease the tension [Fig. 6].

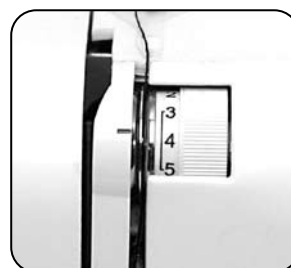


Fig. 1

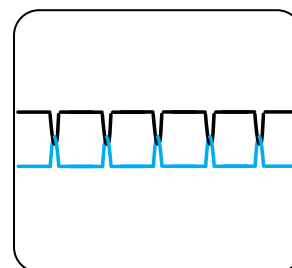


Fig. 2

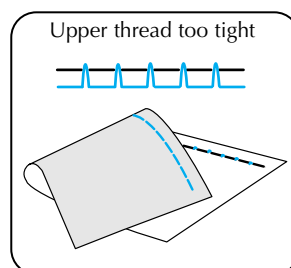


Fig. 3

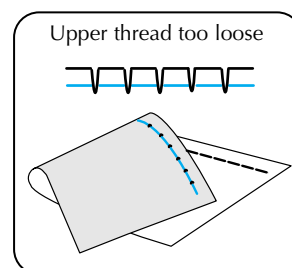


Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

THREADING YOUR SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE

For best sewing results, use a top quality, long staple, polyester or poly/cotton thread for all-purpose sewing. Skipped stitches, broken threads, and poor stitch quality are often a result of using old or inferior thread. Use the same type of thread for both upper and lower threading for a consistent stitch quality.

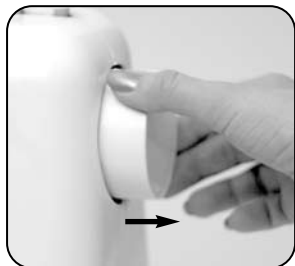


Fig. 1

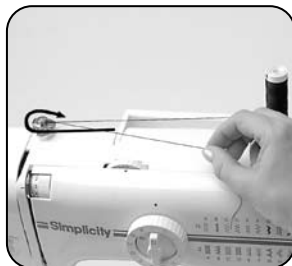


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

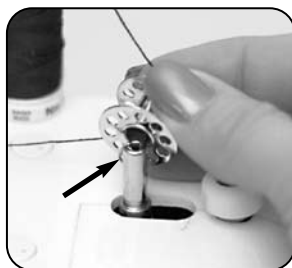


Fig. 4

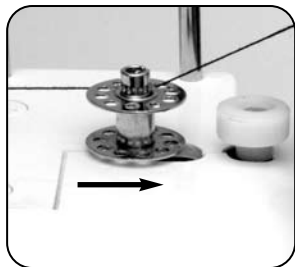


Fig. 5

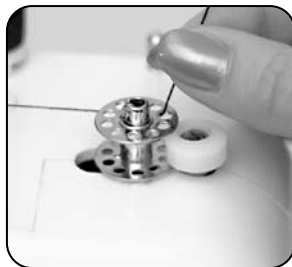


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

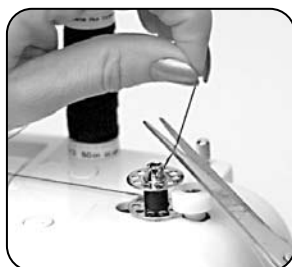


Fig. 8

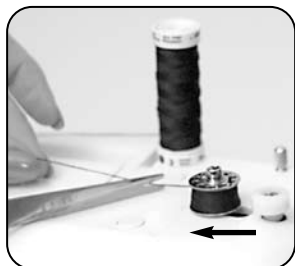


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

WINDING THE BOBBIN

1. To release the clutch for bobbin winding, pull out the handwheel until it clicks [Fig. 1].
2. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin and bring the thread around the bobbin winding tension disc as shown [Fig. 2].
3. Place the thread end through a small hole in the bobbin from the inside to the outside [Fig. 3].
4. Place the bobbin on the bobbinwinder spindle matching the small groove on the bobbin with the spring on the spindle [Fig. 4]. Push the spindle to the right [Fig. 5].
5. Hold the end of the thread [Fig. 6] and depress the foot control [Fig. 7]. When the thread has wound on the bobbin several times, stop the machine and clip the thread end close to the hole in the bobbin [Fig. 8]. Depress the foot control again to continue winding the bobbin.
6. When the bobbin is fully wound, stop the machine. Push the bobbinwinder spindle to the left, clip the thread and remove the bobbin [Fig. 9].
7. Reengage the clutch by pushing the handwheel until it clicks into place [Fig. 10].

THREADING YOUR SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE

LOWER THREADING

Removing the bobbin from the bobbin case:

1. Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.
2. Remove the free-arm cover and open the bobbin cover [Fig. 1].
3. Open the hinged latch of the bobbin case and pull the bobbin case out of the machine [Fig. 2].
4. Release the latch to remove the bobbin [Fig. 3].

Inserting a new bobbin::

1. Hold the bobbin case in your left hand. Hold the filled bobbin in your right hand [Fig. 4]. Unwind about six inches of thread, making certain the thread unwinds over the top of the bobbin as illustrated. Place the bobbin in the bobbin case.
2. With the bobbin in the bobbin case, pull the thread into the slot on the edge of the bobbin case [Fig. 5].
3. Pull the thread under the tension spring and into the thread outlet [Fig. 6]. Leave about six inches of thread extending from the bobbin case.

Note: It's important to be sure the bobbin is turning **CLOCKWISE** [Fig. 7] as you pull thread from the bobbin case. If it is turning counterclockwise, remove the bobbin from the case, turn the bobbin over, place it back into the case, and rethread the bobbin case.

Placing the bobbin case into the shuttle:

1. Open the latch of the bobbin case and hold it with the long finger pointing upward [Fig. 8]. Place the bobbin case over the pin of the shuttle aligning the long finger with the notch at the top of the shuttle [Fig.9].
2. Release the latch and push the bobbin case firmly into place [Fig. 10]. Close the bobbin cover.

Note: Be sure the bobbin thread (about six inches) falls loose from the bobbin case and is not caught or tangled in any way.

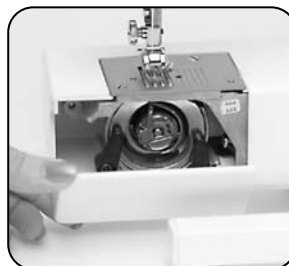


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

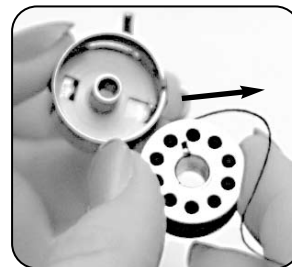


Fig. 4

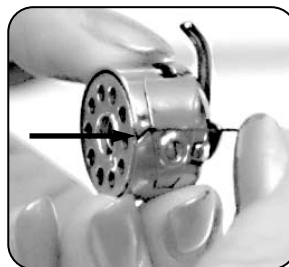


Fig. 5

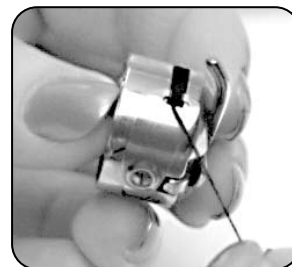


Fig. 6

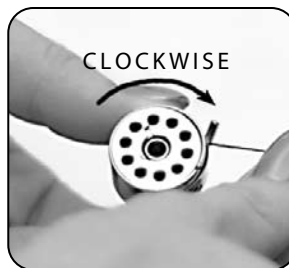


Fig. 7

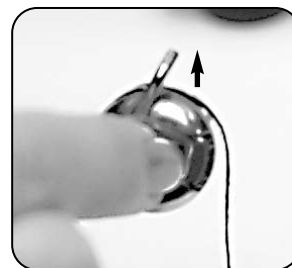


Fig. 8

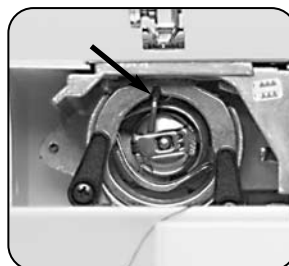
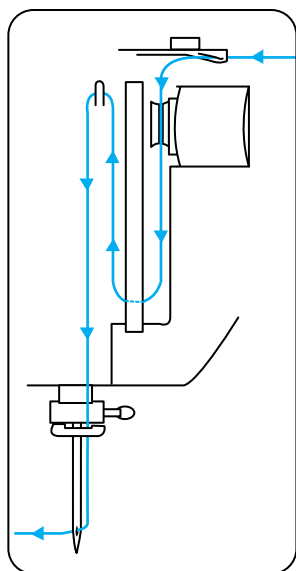


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

THREADING YOUR SIMPLICITY SEWING MACHINE



Threading Diagram



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

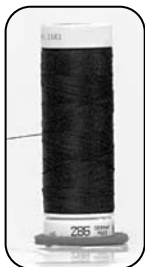


Fig. 3

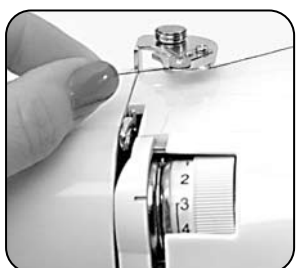


Fig. 4

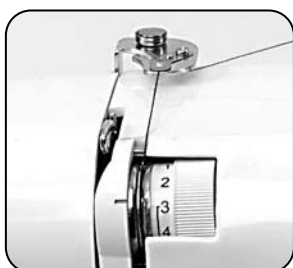


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

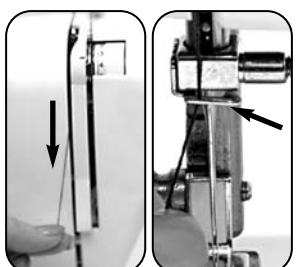


Fig. 9

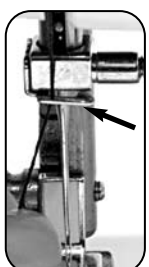


Fig. 10



Fig. 11

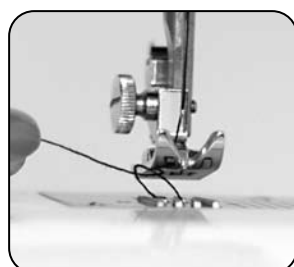


Fig. 12



Fig. 13

UPPER THREADING

1. Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the take-up lever to its highest position [Fig. 1].
2. Raise the presser foot to release the thread tension [Fig. 2].
3. Place felt cushion on spool pin. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin with the thread coming from the back of the spool [Fig. 3].
4. Snap the thread into the first thread guide at the top of the machine [Fig. 4].
5. Bring the thread down between the tension discs [Fig. 5].
6. Bring the thread down the right slot of the threading path, then across to and up the left slot [Fig. 6].
7. Bring the thread through the take-up lever from right to left [Fig. 7], making sure the thread falls in front of the finger and under the take-up lever slot [Fig. 8].
8. Bring the thread back down the left slot of the threading path [Fig. 9] and into the thread guide above the needle [Fig. 10].
9. Thread the needle eye from front to back [Fig. 11]. (Clip the thread end with sharp scissors for easier needle threading.)

Raising the bobbin thread

1. Make sure the presser foot lever is raised.
2. Hold the end of the needle thread with your left hand. Turn the hand wheel toward you with your right hand until the needle goes down once and comes back up, stopping when the needle is at its highest position.
3. Gently pull up on the needle thread [Fig. 12]. The bobbin thread, looped around the needle thread, will be drawn up through the needle hole.
4. Pull about six inches of both the upper and lower threads toward the back of the machine, placing them under the presser foot [Fig. 13].

SEWING

Several synchronized parts of the sewing machine interact to form a stitch. The needle moves up and down as the shuttle spins in perfect time so that the bobbin thread interlocks with the needle thread through the layers of fabric. To maintain this perfectly tuned timing, here are a few sewing tips you'll want to follow:

SEWING TIPS

- Always begin sewing with the needle in the highest position. Always place the needle in the highest position at the end of a seam before removing the fabric from the machine.
- Always turn the handwheel toward you, not away from you. Never “rock” the handwheel.
- Be sure to lower the presser foot before sewing to engage the tension discs for perfect stitch balance. This is an easy step to miss when sewing extra thick fabrics.
- Gently guide the fabric as you sew; never push or pull the fabric under the needle.
- Don't sew over pins. Simply remove the pins as they approach the needle. Sewing over pins can damage your machine, nick the needle or cause personal injury.
- Use the proper needle/thread/fabric combination. See chart on page 15.

BEGINNING TO SEW

1. Select a stitch. Make the appropriate stitch width and length adjustments.
2. Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.
3. Raise the presser foot and pull about six inches of thread to the back of the machine and under the presser foot.
4. Place the fabric under the presser foot aligning the cut edge of the fabric with the seam guide marking on the needle plate. Position the fabric so the needle is about 3/8" from the beginning fabric edge [Fig. 1].
5. Lower the presser foot and depress the foot controller to begin sewing. The sewing speed is determined by the amount of pressure you apply to the foot controller.
6. To secure the beginning of a seam, take 3-4 stitches forward, then push down and hold the reverse lever to take 3-4 stitches in reverse.
7. Release the lever and continue sewing forward at a consistent speed while guiding the fabric along the seam guide marking.
8. At the end of the seam, press and hold the reverse lever to take 3-4 backstitches to secure the seam end.
9. Before removing the fabric raise the needle to the highest position [Fig. 2].
10. Raise the presser foot and gently pull the fabric to the left, releasing at least six inches of thread from needle and bobbin [Fig. 3].
11. Use the thread cutter on the back of the presser foot bar to cut both threads close to the fabric [Fig. 4].

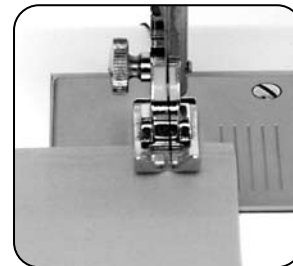


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

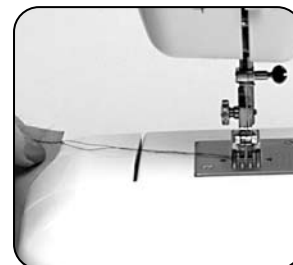


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

SEWING

NEEDLE, THREAD & FABRIC GUIDE

Knit Fabrics	NEEDLE STYLE	NEEDLE SIZE
Lightweight: Tricot	Universal or Ballpoint	9/65, 10/70
Medium: Interlock, Lycra	Universal or Ballpoint	11/75, 12/80, 14/90
Heavyweight: Double Knit, Velour	Universal or Ballpoint	12/80, 14/90
Fake Furs, Napped Fabrics	Universal or Ballpoint	14/90, 16/100

Woven Fabrics	NEEDLE STYLE	NEEDLE SIZE
Sheer: Chiffon, Fine Lace, Tulle, Georgette, Net, Organdy, Organza	Universal	8/60, 9/65
Lightweight: Batiste, Chambray, Voile, Crepe de Chine, Silk Jersey, Handkerchief Linen, Sheer Crepe	Universal	9/65, 10/70
Medium Lightweight: Challis, Gingham, Taffeta, Percale, Wool Crepe, Wool Jersey	Universal	11/75
Medium Weight: Broadcloth, Chintz, Velour, Corduroy, Crepe Backed Satin, Faille, Flannel, Linen, Velvet, Pique, Poplin, Satin, Shantung, Velveteen	Universal	12/80
Medium Heavyweight: Brocade, Denim, Felt, Flannel, Fleece, Gabardine, Quilted Fabrics, Textured Linen, Tweed, Twill	Universal	14/90
Heavyweight: Double-faced Wool, Fake Fur, Heavy Coating, Sail Cloth, Ticking	Universal	16/100


Leather	NEEDLE STYLE	NEEDLE SIZE
Ultrasuede, Ultra Leather	Stretch	11/75
Vinyl	Leather Point	14/90
Vinyl with Knit Backing	Leather Point	14/90
Light to Medium Weight Leather	Leather Point	12/80
Heavy Leather	Leather Point	16/100, 18/110

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

STITCH “A” - STRAIGHT STITCH

SEAMING

Use for seaming two or more layers of fabric together.


	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	3	All-purpose

Align the fabric edge with the seam guide marking on the needle plate and begin sewing [Fig. 1]. Take a few stitches in reverse (backstitch) to secure the seam. Continue stitching forward at a consistent speed, while guiding the fabric along the seam guide marking. Backstitch at the end of the seam [Fig. 2].

Use a shorter stitch length (2-3) when patchwork piecing [Fig. 3] or sewing sheer fabrics. Use a longer stitch (3.5-4) when sewing heavy, thick, or napped fabrics such as denim, polar fleece, or velvet [Fig. 4].

BASTING


Use a basting stitch to sew temporary seams. It is ideal to use when you need to test fit a garment before sewing the seams permanently.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	4	All-purpose

Align the fabric edge with the seam guide markings and sew at a consistent speed. Do not backstitch at the beginning or end of the seam. After completing the permanent seam, pull the basting stitch bobbin thread to remove the basting stitches [Fig. 5].

TOPSTITCHING and EDGE STITCHING

Embellish a garment or special project with topstitching. Use a contrasting thread color for extra dimension.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	3	Blind hem

Attach the blind hem foot. To topstitch, place fabric so the needle is 3/8" from the finished edge of the fabric. Adjust the guide to butt up against the fabric edge [Fig. 6]. Lower the foot and sew, guiding the fabric edge along the foot guide [Fig. 7].

To edgestitch, place the fabric so the needle is 1/8" from the finished fabric edge. Adjust the guide, lower the foot, and sew [Fig. 8].

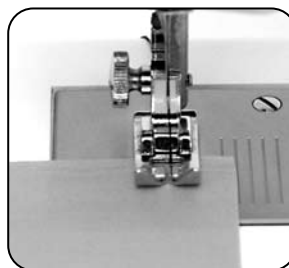


Fig. 1

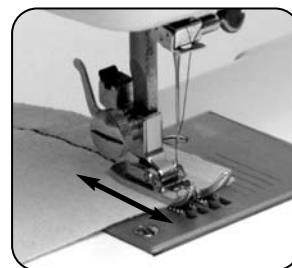


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

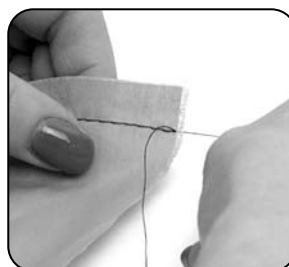


Fig. 5

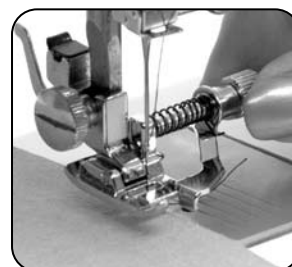


Fig. 6

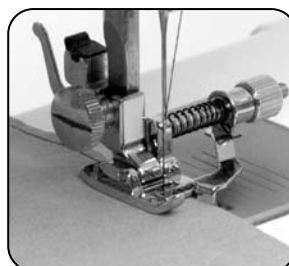


Fig. 7

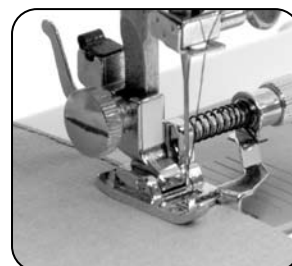



Fig. 7

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

STITCH “A” - STRAIGHT STITCH

GATHERING

Create beautiful ruffles and flounces with the gathering technique.


	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	4	All-purpose

Sew a row of basting stitches 1/4" away from the fabric edge. Sew a second row of basting stitches 1/2" away from the fabric edge [Fig. 1]. Do not backstitch.

Gently pull the bobbin thread from the underside of the fabric [Fig. 2]. Adjust gathers evenly by pushing the fabric along the stitching.

ZIPPER INSERTION

The zipper foot is designed to allow you to sew close to raised edges. Easily and accurately insert zippers and covered cording or piping in seams using the zipper foot.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	3	Zipper foot

Remove the presser foot holder. Attach the zipper foot to the presser foot bar. Raise the needle to the highest position. The foot can be adjusted to the left or right side of the needle by loosening the screw on the foot, sliding the foot and re-tightening the screw [Fig. 3].


To sew the right side of the zipper, adjust the zipper foot so it is on the right side of the needle and the needle clears the notch on the left side of the zipper foot [Fig. 4].

To sew the left side of the zipper, adjust the zipper foot so it is on the left side of the needle and the needle clears notch on the right side of the zipper foot [Fig. 5].

Use the straight stitch ONLY with this foot.

PIPING INSERTION

Add decorative detail to home decorating projects and create designer fashion looks by inserting covered cord or purchased piping within seams.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	3	Zipper foot

Attach the zipper foot and adjust the sliding foot to the right side of the needle. Baste the cord or piping to the right side of one fabric piece along the seamline, using the longest stitch length setting of 4 [Fig. 6].

Place the second layer of fabric with the first layer, right sides together. Shorten the stitch length to 3 and stitch the seam close to the piping.

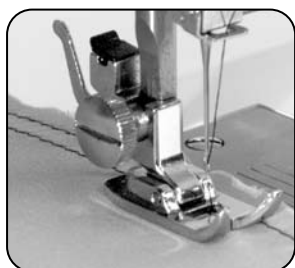


Fig. 1

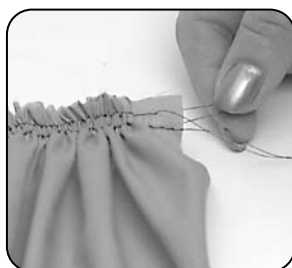


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

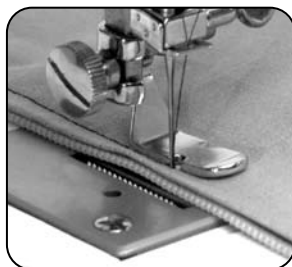


Fig. 4

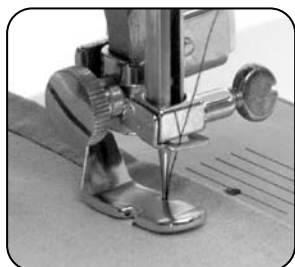


Fig. 5

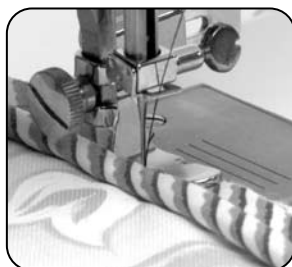


Fig. 6




Fig. 7

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

STITCH “A” - STRAIGHT STITCH

NARROW HEMMING

The narrow hem foot actually rolls the fabric edge to create a narrow hem for napkins, ruffles, scarves, and dainty hem finishes on clothing.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	0	3	Hemmer

Fold a 1/8" double hem to the wrong side of fabric, for about 2" along the beginning of the hem [Fig. 1]. Place the rolled edge of the hem under the presser foot. Lower the foot and take several stitches. Stop with the needle in the fabric [Fig. 2]. Raise the foot. Pick up the fabric edge and roll it into the scroll of the foot. Lower the foot and begin stitching slowly. Hold the fabric up and slightly to the left as you sew [Fig. 3]. Practice makes perfect with this technique!

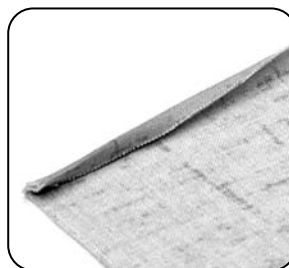


Fig. 1

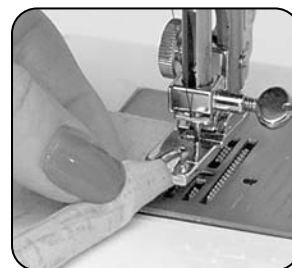


Fig. 2



Fig. 3




Narrow hem

STITCH “A” - ZIGZAG

OVEREDGING LIGHT TO MEDIUM WEIGHT FABRICS

The zigzag stitch is handy for overedging facings, hems, and seam allowances to minimize raveling.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	3-5	2	Overcast

Position the fabric under the presser foot so the right swing of the stitch forms just inside the edge of the fabric [Fig. 4]. Test the position by turning the handwheel toward you and manually "walking" the needle before you begin sewing. Sew, guiding the fabric evenly.

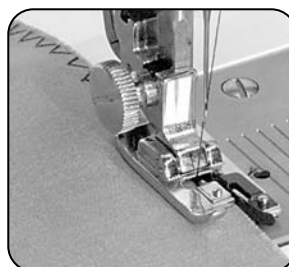
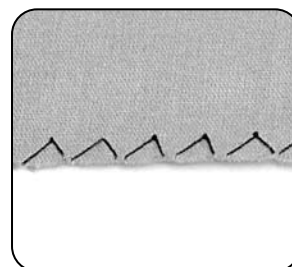



Fig. 4



Overedging

BARTACKING

This stitch is excellent for reinforcing pocket corners and belt loops. Because the feed teeth are lowered, there is no need to make stitch length adjustments.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	DROP FEED	FOOT
	N	A	4-5	Lowered	All-purpose

Determine the location for the bar tack and position the fabric under the needle.

Sew 4-6 stitches [Fig. 5].

Raise the needle to its highest position. Turn the stitch width dial to 0 and sew 3-4 stitches to secure the stitch.

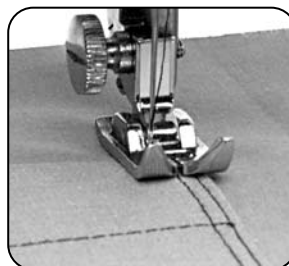
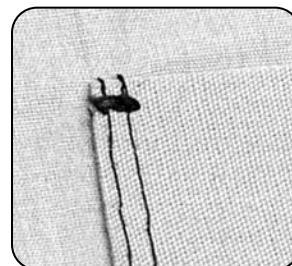


Fig. 5



Bartack

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE



Fig. 1

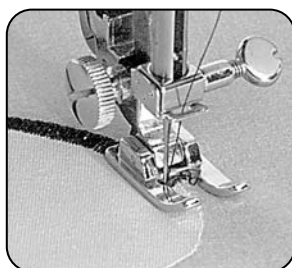
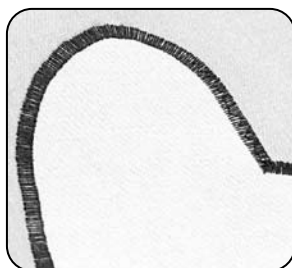


Fig. 2



Appliqué

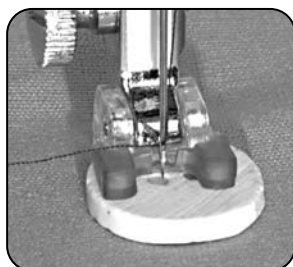


Fig. 3

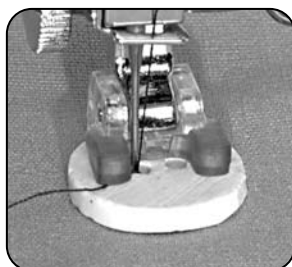


Fig. 4

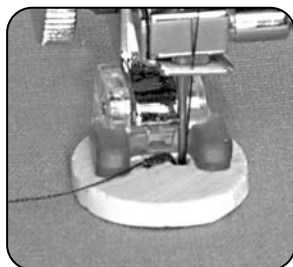


Fig. 5

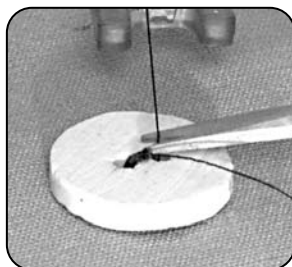


Fig. 6

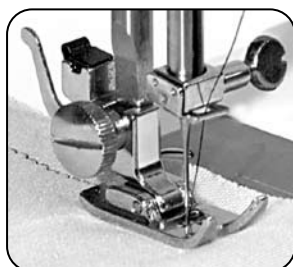
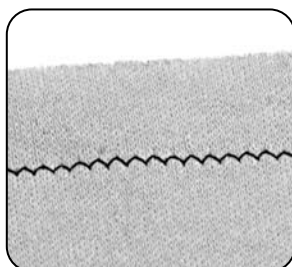


Fig. 7



Seaming knits

STITCH “A” - ZIGZAG

SATIN STITCH APPLIQUÉ

Use this popular, zigzag stitch creatively to sew appliqués.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	3-5	0.5-1	Open toe

Fuse a fabric appliqué shape to a base fabric. Place a stabilizer beneath the base fabric [Fig. 1].

Satin stitch around the cut edges of the appliqué shape guiding the fabric so the right swing of the stitch falls just over the appliqué edge and into the base fabric [Fig. 2].

ATTACHING BUTTONS

Use this foot to quickly and securely attach flat buttons.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	DROP FEED	FOOT
	N	A	5	Lowered	Button attaching

Attach the button sewing foot.

Set the stitch width to 0. Position the button and fabric under the foot. Position the needle over the left hole [Fig. 3]. Turn the handwheel to make sure the needle clears the hole, and sew several stitches to secure threads.

Turn the stitch width dial to 5 and reposition the fabric and button to the left slightly so the needle is again aligned with the left hole [Fig. 4]. Turn the handwheel to make sure the zigzag stitch clears the holes of the button. Adjust the stitch width, if needed. Sew 8-10 stitches [Fig. 5]. To secure the stitches, set the stitch width to 0, reposition the needle over the button hole and sew a few stitches. Remove the fabric and button from the machine and clip the threads [Fig. 6].

SEAMING KNITS

A narrow zigzag stitch is very flexible and durable making it suitable for medium to lightweight knit fabrics.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	A	2	2-3	All-purpose


Align the edge of the fabric with the seam guide markings on the needle plate and sew the seam being careful not to stretch the fabric as you sew [Fig. 5].

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

STITCH “B” - KNIT BLINDHEM

KNIT BLINDHEMMING

The zigzag in this blindhem stitch adds stretch, making it the perfect choice for hemming knits. Use a thread color that matches the fabric color for the best results.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	B	3-5	4	Blindhem

Turn up the finished edge of the fabric to the desired hem depth [Fig. 1]. Fold back, leaving a 1/4" edge [Fig. 2]. Place garment under the foot with the folded edge along the hem guide [Fig. 3]. Adjust the guide by turning the screw so that the fabric fold is against the guide and the needle just barely catches the fold as you sew. You may need to sew a few test samples on scrap fabric to make the correct guide adjustment on the presser foot. Stitch slowly.

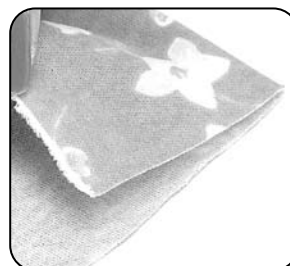


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

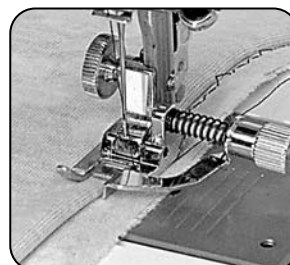
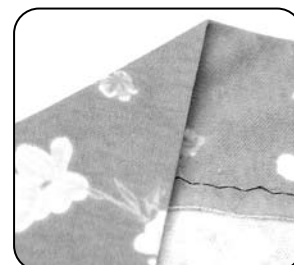


Fig. 3




Blindhem (underside view)

STITCH “C” - THREE-STEP ZIGZAG

OVERCASTING

The three-step zigzag is a strong stitch. It takes three small stitches to the right and three small stitches to the left. Use the three-step zigzag stitch to overcast or clean finish seam allowances. It is easier to overcast the raw edges first before seaming.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	C	3-5	1.5-2	All-purpose

Position and guide the fabric under the presser foot so the right swing of the stitch forms just inside the edge of the fabric [Fig. 4].

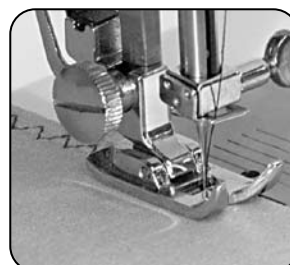
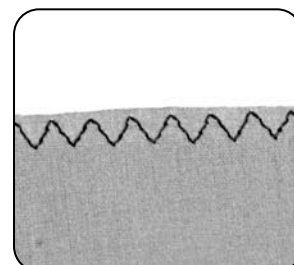



Fig. 4



Overcasting

MENDING

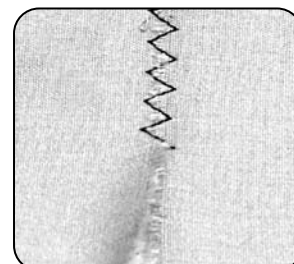
Use the three-step zigzag to repair small rips and tears.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	C	3-5	0.5-1.5	All-purpose

Place a stabilizer under the tear in the fabric. Sew along the line of the tear [Fig. 5]. The stitch joins both sides of the tear.



Fig. 5



Mending

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE



Fig. 1

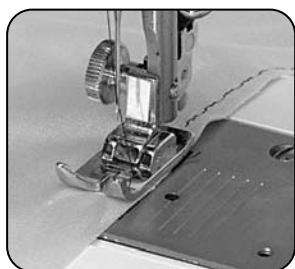


Fig. 2

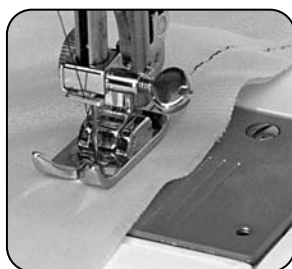


Fig. 3

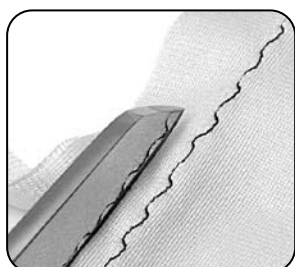


Fig. 4

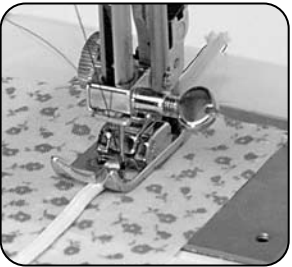


Fig. 5

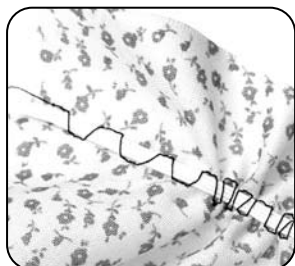



Fig. 6



Elastic casing

STITCH “C” - THREE-STEP ZIGZAG

ATTACHING FLAT ELASTIC


	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	C	3-5	2-3	All-purpose

Place elastic and fabric under the presser foot. Take a few stitches to anchor the elastic. Adjust the width of the stitch to the width of the elastic. Zigzag over the elastic, stretching the elastic in front of the presser foot as you sew [Fig. 1].

STITCH “D” - DOUBLE ACTION

SEAMING NYLON TRICOT

Use the double action stitch for quick and easy, one-step seaming and finishing on tricot and other soft fabrics.


	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	D	1	1	All-purpose

For 1/4" seam allowances, guide the fabric so the right swing of the stitch forms just inside the edge of the fabric [Fig. 2].

For 1/2" to 5/8" seam allowances, sew [Fig. 3], then trim the excess fabric close to the stitching [Fig. 4].

ENCASING ELASTIC

Create casings for 1/8" narrow elastic in minutes for waistbands, cuffs, and craft items.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	D	5	4	All-purpose


Place the fabric wrong side up under the presser foot. Insert the elastic through the front opening of the presser foot, over the front and under the back. Leave a 1/2" tail of elastic behind the foot. Begin sewing being careful not to stitch the elastic [Fig. 5]. When sewing is complete, pull the ends of the elastic until the desired amount of fullness is obtained [Fig. 6]. Secure the ends of the elastic with a straight stitch before sewing them into a seam.

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

STITCH “E” - BLINDHEM

BLINDHEMMING


Use a thread color that matches the fabric color for the best results.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	E	3-5	4	Blindhem

Turn up the finished edge of the fabric to the desired hem depth [Fig. 1]. Fold back, leaving a 1/4" edge [Fig. 2]. Place garment under the foot with the folded edge along the hem guide [Fig. 3]. Adjust the guide by turning the screw so that the fabric fold is against the guide and the needle just barely catches the fold as you sew. You may need to sew a few test samples on scrap fabric to make the correct guide adjustment on the presser foot. Stitch slowly.

FOLK ART APPLIQUÉ


Create the charming look of hand appliqué using the blindhem stitch set at a short stitch length.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	E	4-5	1	Open toe

Fuse a fabric appliqué shape to a base fabric. Place a stabilizer beneath the base fabric to support the stitches [Fig. 4]. Stitch around the cut edge of the appliqué shape, guiding the fabric so the right swing of the stitch falls just over the appliqué edge into the base fabric and the left swing takes one stitch on the fabric shape [Fig. 5].

DECORATIVE BRAID APPLICATION

Add glitzy detail to home decorating projects by attaching purchased braid to the fabric surface.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	E	5	4	Open toe

Thread the machine in a color to match the braid. Mark the braid placement on the fabric. Place the fabric and braid under the foot and sew so the right swing of the needle falls to the right of the braid and the left swing falls over and to the left of the braid [Fig. 6].

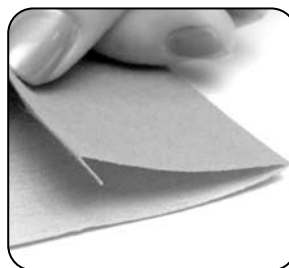


Fig. 1

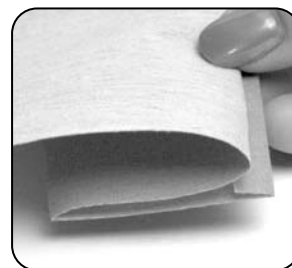


Fig. 2

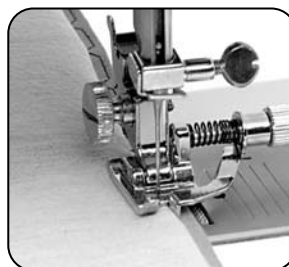
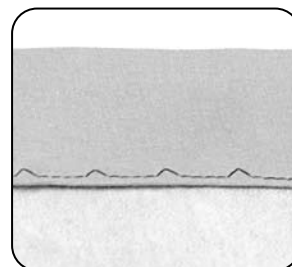


Fig. 3



Blindhem (underside view)



Fig. 4

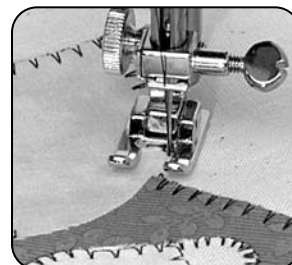
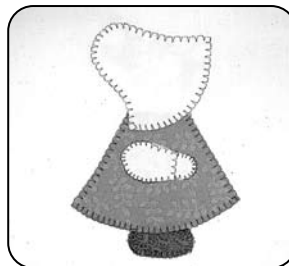


Fig. 5



Folk art appliqué

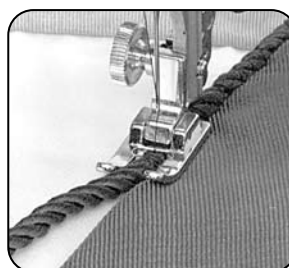
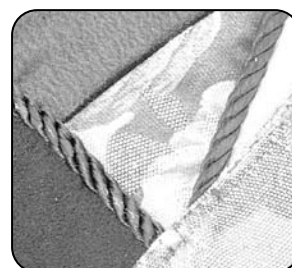


Fig. 6



Decorative braid

BUILT-IN DECORATIVE STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

Topstitching is one of the easiest and most attractive ways to use decorative stitches. Experiment using metallic, rayon, and variegated threads for additional detail.

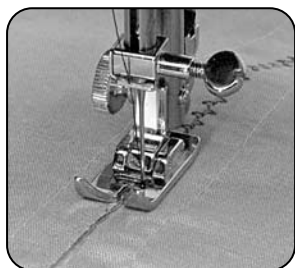
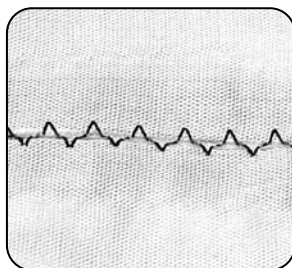


Fig. 1



Faggoting

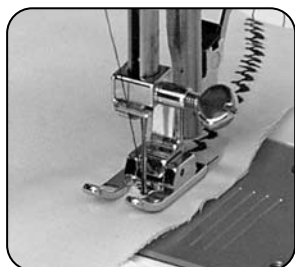


Fig. 2

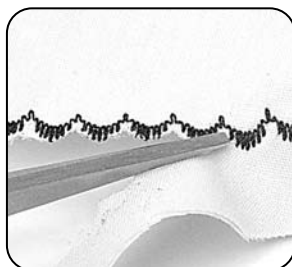
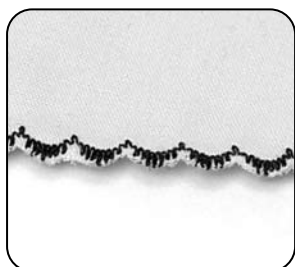


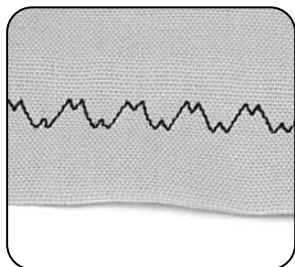
Fig. 3



Satin scallop hem



Fig. 4



Decorative topstitching



Fig. 5

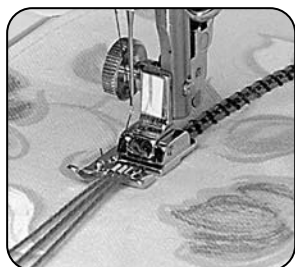
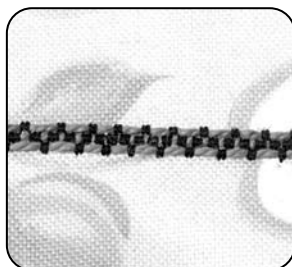



Fig. 6



Multi-cord stitching

STITCH “F” - FAGGOTING


The faggoting stitch is used in heirloom sewing to join two lightweight pieces of fabric, such as batiste.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	F	5	3	All-purpose

Fold under each fabric edge 3/8". Baste the edges to a water soluble stabilizer 1/8" apart. Place under the foot and turn the handwheel toward you to be sure the needle is penetrating at the edge of the fabric on both sides [Fig. 1]. Sew slowly. Remove stabilizer when stitching is complete.

STITCH “G” - SATIN SCALLOP HEM


Simply stitch and trim to create this lovely scallop finish.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	G	5	0.5	Open toe

Mark the hem finish line on the fabric with a washout fabric marker and stitch along the line [Fig. 2]. Place a bead of seam sealant along the stitches and let dry. Trim the fabric close to the stitching [Fig. 3].

STITCH “H” - DECORATIVE TOPSTITCHING


Stitch one or multiple rows of stitching along the finished edge of collars, cuffs, and hems.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	H	5	0.5	Open toe

Determine the placement of the stitching line, place the fabric under the foot, and sew [Fig. 4]. You may want to use a combination of stitches and threads. It may be necessary to use a tear-away stabilizer under the fabric for extra stability.

STITCH “I” - MULTI-CORD STITCHING

The cording foot evenly guides decorative threads as you sew them in place.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	N	I	5	0.5	Cording

Cut three strands of decorative cords (pearl cotton, baby yarn, etc.) several inches longer than the finished length. Use matching or contrasting thread in the needle. Before attaching the foot to the machine, place the cords under the spring plate and into the slots on the front of the foot.[Fig. 5]. Attach the foot to the machine. Place the fabric and cords under the foot and sew [Fig. 6].

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “N” NORMAL RANGE

BUTTONHOLE STITCH

CLASSIC BUTTONHOLES

Your Simplicity sewing machine makes made-to-measure buttonholes in four easy steps.

	STITCH WIDTH	STITCH LENGTH	PRESSER FOOT
	Yellow range	Yellow range	Buttonhole

[Fig. 1] Loosen the fixing screw and place the button on the foot between the white posts of the foot and the black prong of the fixing screw. Slide the fixing screw toward the back of the foot until it is snug against the button. Tighten the fixing screw and remove the button. Attach the buttonhole foot to the presser foot holder with the fixing screw toward you.

Push the buttonhole foot back [Fig. 2]. Mark the buttonhole position on your fabric with a wash-out marker [Fig. 3]. Place the fabric underneath the foot aligning the needle with the starting point on the fabric. Lower the foot.

1. Select stitch “J”. Sew until the needle returns to the back of the presser foot [Fig. 4]. Raise the needle to its highest position.
2. Select stitch “K”. Sew several stitches to make the first bar tack of the buttonhole, then raise the needle to its highest position.
3. Select stitch “L”. Sew until the white posts meet the fixing screw post [Fig. 5]. Raise the needle to its highest position.
4. Select stitch “K”. Sew the final bartack .

Raise the needle and presser foot. Remove the fabric [Fig. 6] and trim the thread ends near the stitching. Using the seam ripper, carefully cut an opening in the middle of the buttonhole [Fig. 7]. Be careful not to cut any stitches. You may want to put a straight pin across both ends of the buttonhole to help prevent cutting the buttonhole bartacks.

CORDED BUTTONHOLES

Create a bolder buttonhole by stitching over a heavier thread or cord such as buttonhole twist.

Begin with a 10” strand of heavy thread or cord and loop its midpoint over the spur at the back of the buttonhole foot [Fig. 8]. Slip the ends into the slot at the front of the foot [Fig. 9]. Sew the buttonhole as usual and the stitches will form over the cord. Remove the fabric from the machine and pull the ends of the cord to hide the loop under the bartack [Fig. 10]. Snip the excess cord length [Fig. 11].

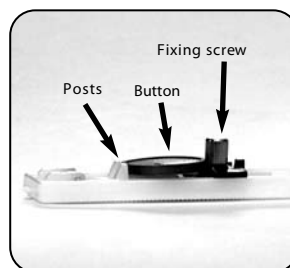


Fig. 1

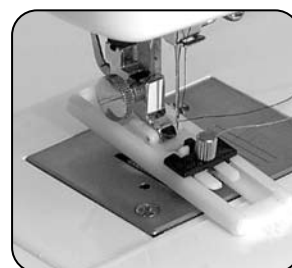


Fig. 2

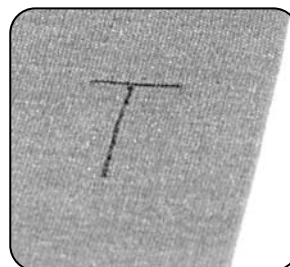


Fig. 3

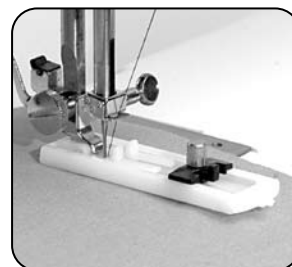


Fig. 4

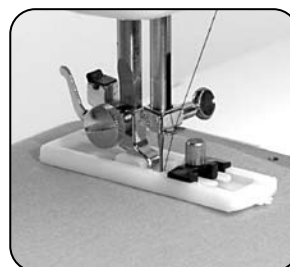


Fig. 5

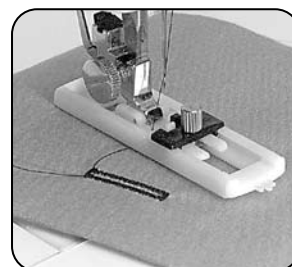


Fig. 6

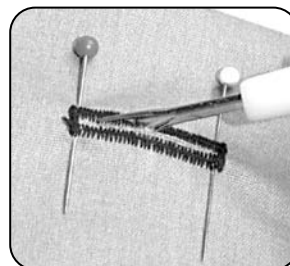


Fig. 7

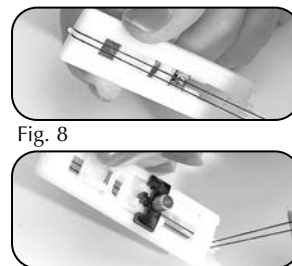


Fig. 8

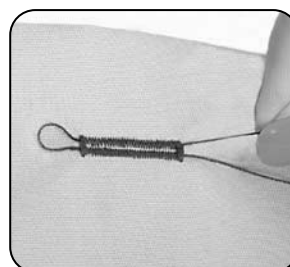


Fig. 9

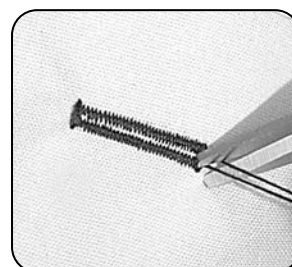


Fig. 10



Fig. 11

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “S” STRETCH RANGE

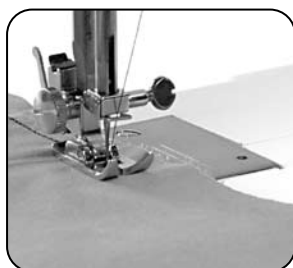
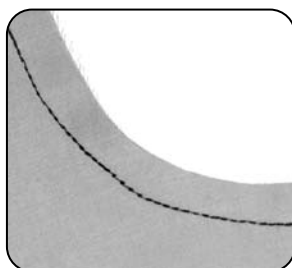


Fig. 1



Seaming stress areas



Fig. 2



Seaming knits

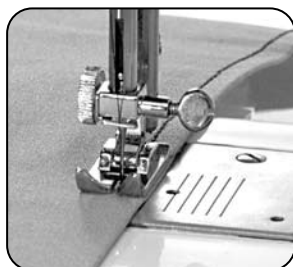
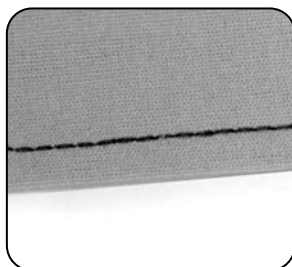


Fig. 3



Triple topstitch

STITCH “A” - TRIPLE STRETCH STRAIGHT

SEAMING BIAS CURVES

The triple stitch action of the stretch straight stitch offers flexible and durable seams. Use it to sew stress areas such as the crotch seams in pants or the sleeve under-arm area.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	A	0	3-4	All-purpose

Align the fabric edge with the seam guide marking on the needle plate.

Stitch the seam, guiding the fabric along the seam guide [Fig. 1]. The machine takes two stitches forward and one stitch back to create this durable seam.

SEAMING DOUBLE KNITS

The flexibility of the straight stretch stitch makes it ideal for seaming heavy or double knits.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	A	0	3-4	All-purpose

Align the fabric edge with a seam guide marking on the needle plate [Fig. 2].

Stitch the seam, carefully guiding the fabric edge along the seam guide.

TRIPLE TOPSTITCHING

Use this stitch for a bold, contrasting topstitch.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	A	0	3-4	All-purpose

Stitch 1/4" away from the finished edge of the fabric. Use the outer edge of the all-purpose presser foot as a guide [Fig. 3] or use the adjustable blindhem foot as described on page 16 under *Topstitching and Edgestitching*.

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “S” STRETCH RANGE

STITCH “A” - RICK RACK

OVERCASTING HEAVY FABRICS

Sew on heavier weight stretch fabrics in any area you would use a zigzag stitch.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	A	5	2-3	Overcast

Position the fabric under the presser foot and guide the fabric so the right swing of the stitch forms just inside the edge of the fabric [Fig. 1].

Test the position by turning the handwheel toward you and manually “walking” the needle before you begin sewing.

DECORATIVE RICK RACK

An ideal decorative edge finish for neckbands, armholes, sleeves, and hems.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	A	3-5	2-4	All-purpose

Stitch along the finished edge of a project using a contrasting thread for added dimension [Fig. 2].

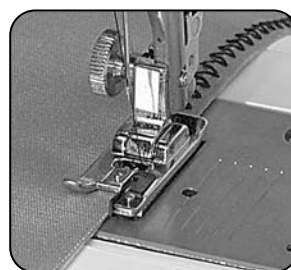
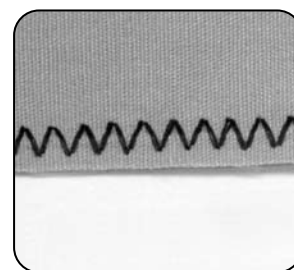


Fig. 1



Overcasting heavy fabrics

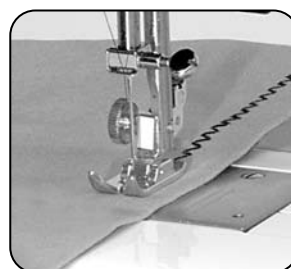
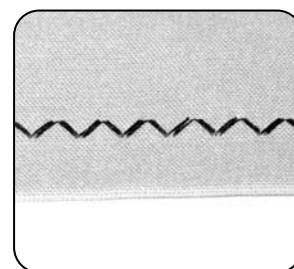


Fig. 2



Decorative rick rack



Fig. 3

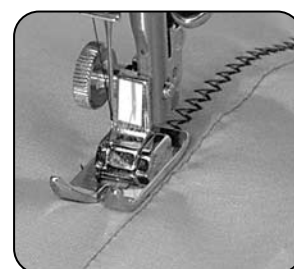


Fig. 4

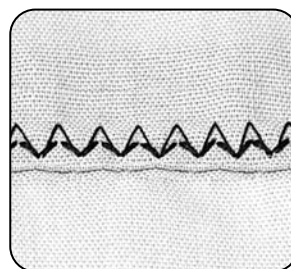
STITCH “B” - ARROWHEAD

DECORATIVE FLAT FELL SEAMS

Use to creatively topstitch flat fell seams in knits and wovens.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	B	5	2-3	All-purpose

First, straight stitch a seam and press seam allowances to one side [Fig. 3]. Select the stretch stitch B. Position the fabric right side up under the presser foot, with the pressed seam allowance to the left. Sew through all three layers [Fig. 4].



Topstitch flat fell seam

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “S” STRETCH RANGE

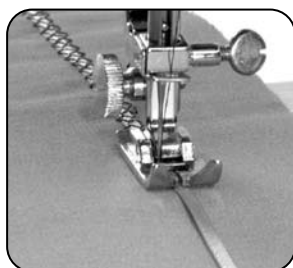
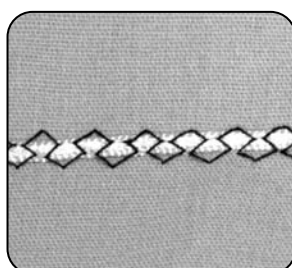


Fig. 1



Decorative honeycomb stitch

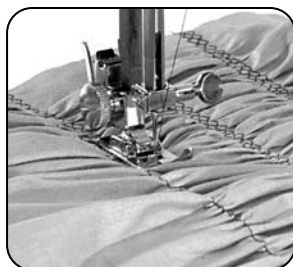
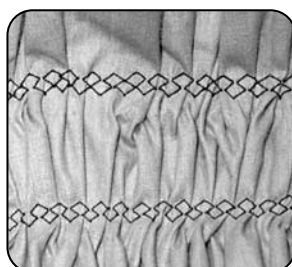


Fig. 2



Mock smocking



Fig. 3

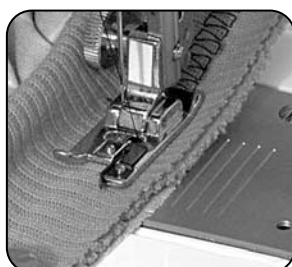


Fig. 4

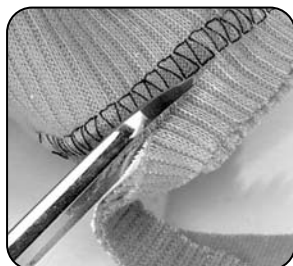


Fig. 5




Rib knit trim

STITCH “C” - HONEYCOMB

DECORATIVE RIBBON ATTACHING


This stitch is ideal for decorative topstitching. Use alone or topstitch over ribbon or cording. Use a variegated thread for extra pizzazz.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	C	5	3-4	All-purpose

Place the ribbon along the stitching line [Fig. 1]. When stitching over ribbon, it's easiest to secure the ribbon in place with fabric adhesive. Select a stitch width to match the ribbon width and sew.

MOCK SMOCKING

Recreate elegant smocking in a fraction of the time it takes to hand smock.


	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	C	4-5	3-4	All-purpose

Sew several rows of basting stitches on the fabric. Pull the bobbin thread to gather fabric to the desired fullness. Select the honeycomb stitch C. Sew between the basting stitches [Fig. 2]. Remove the basting stitches when complete.

STITCH “D” - OVERCASTING

ATTACHING RIB KNIT TRIM

This second overcast stitch is ideal for sewing knits and attaching rib trim because it seams and overcasts at the same time.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	D	5	2-3	Overcast

For 1/4" seam allowances, guide the matched edges of the seam allowances along the right edge of the foot [Fig. 3].

For 1/2" to 5/8" seam allowances, guide the matched edges of the seam allowances along the seam guide marking on the needle plate [Fig. 4].


Sew, then trim the excess fabric close to the stitching [Fig. 5].

BUILT-IN STITCHES – “S” STRETCH RANGE

STITCH “E” - ELASTIC OVERLOCK

DECORATIVE RIBBON CASING

Create decorative casings for 1/8" narrow ribbon in minutes.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	E	5	4	All-purpose

Place the fabric right side up under the presser foot. Insert the ribbon through the front opening of the presser foot, over the front and under the back. Leave a 1/2" tail of ribbon behind the foot. Begin sewing being careful not to stitch the ribbon [Fig. 1]. Straight stitch one end of the ribbon in place and push the fabric from the other end along the ribbon until the desired fullness is achieved. Straight stitch the other end in place.




Fig. 1



Ribbon casing

DECORATIVE PICOT HEM

The elastic overlock stitch can be used to create a lovely picot or scallop edge.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	E	5	4	All-purpose

Increase upper thread tension slightly by turning the dial to a higher number [Fig. 2].

Fold under the edge of the fabric to be stitched.

Place the fabric to the right of the foot, with the fabric edge to the left of the foot. Sew along the folded edge of the fabric so the left needle swing drops just over the fabric edge [Fig. 3]. The zigzag of the stitch puckers the edge to create a dainty scallop.

Return the tension to its normal setting when sewing is complete.

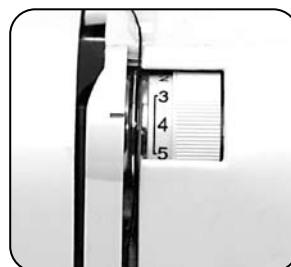


Fig. 2

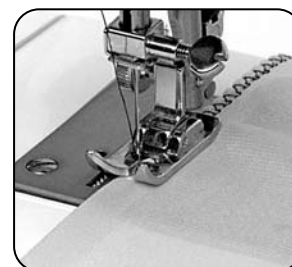
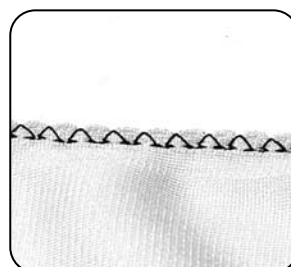


Fig. 3



Picot edge

BUILT-IN DECORATIVE STITCHES – “S” STRETCH RANGE

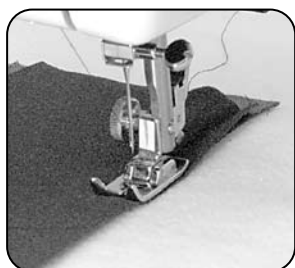
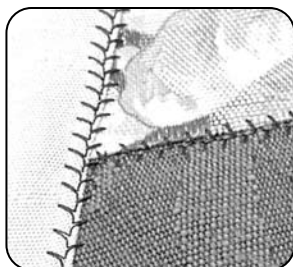


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Crazy quilt

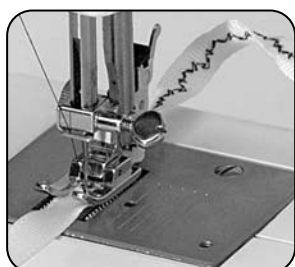
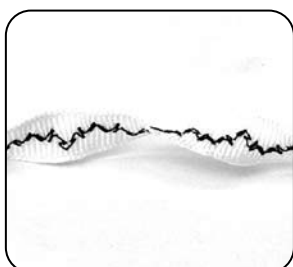


Fig. 3



Decorative trim

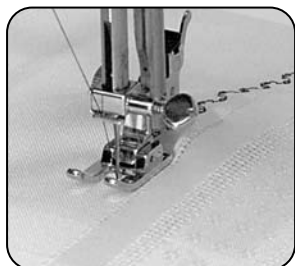
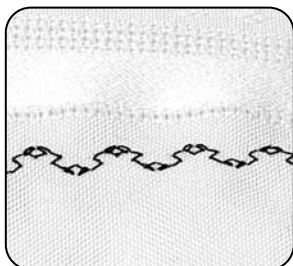


Fig. 4



Decorative topstitch

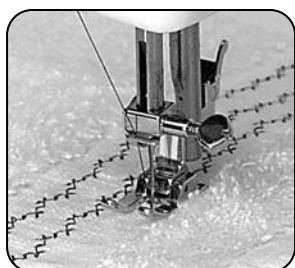
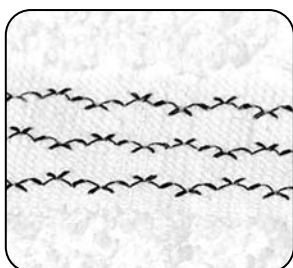



Fig. 5



Cross stitch

STITCH “F” - FEATHER STITCH


Crazy quilt patchwork is a wonderful way to use random-shaped fabrics and an excellent project for using sewing machine stitches creatively.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	F	4-5	3	Open toe

Begin with a base fabric, such as muslin. Top the base fabric with quilt batting (optional). Pin a fabric piece, right side up, in the center of the base fabric. Place a second piece of fabric on top of the first piece, right sides together, aligning fabric edges. Sew a straight stitch along the fabric edge [Fig. 1]. Flip the second piece over and press the seam. Select stitch “F” in the “S” range and topstitch along the finished seam [Fig. 2]. Continue to add, sew and topstitch fabric pieces, covering raw edges until the base fabric is covered.

STITCH “G” - DECORATIVE TRIM


Stitch up matching trims for clothing or home decorating projects by sewing a decorative stitch on purchased ribbon 1/2” wide or wider.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	G	3-5	3	All-purpose

Position the ribbon under the center of the presser foot and sew [Fig. 3]. You may need to use a tear-away stabilizer under the ribbon for extra stability.

STITCH “H” - DECORATIVE EDGING


Add a touch of color to linens with this enticing decorative stitch. A variegated thread used in the needle will add dimension.

	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	H	4-5	1.5	Open toe

Determine the stitching placement line. Place the finished edge under the foot at the placement line and sew [Fig. 4].

STITCH “I” - CROSS STITCH

Stitch rows of cross stitch on a towel for a hand-made look in a fraction of the time.


	RANGE	STITCH	WIDTH	LENGTH	FOOT
	S	I	5	3	Open toe

Place the fabric under the foot and sew [Fig. 5]. Use a tear-away stabilizer under the fabric if sewing on light-weight linens.

FREE-MOTION SEWING

Free-motion sewing is easily accomplished. Lower the feed teeth, remove the presser foot and presser foot holder, and attach the embroidery foot [Fig. 1]. This allows “free” movement of the fabric in any direction. Use stitch “A” and a stitch width setting from 0-5. There is no need to adjust the stitch length because you will actually be guiding the fabric movement. Use free-motion sewing to monogram, embroider, quilt, or darn.


MONOGRAMMING

	STITCH	STITCH WIDTH	DROP FEED	PRESSER FOOT
	A	4-5	Lowered	Embroidery

Mark the letter or letters to be monogrammed on the fabric with a wash-out marker. Place the fabric and stabilizer into a machine embroidery hoop. Raise the needle to its highest position and slide the hoop under the needle. Lower the presser foot lever.


To lock the stitching, set the width at 0, hold the needle thread in the left hand and turn the hand wheel toward you to draw up the bobbin thread [Fig. 2]. Holding threads firmly, take three to five stitches in one spot. Set the stitch width to 5. Begin sewing at a medium speed. Move the hoop left to right, forward and backward, following the marked letter [Fig. 3].

OUTLINE QUILTING

	STITCH	STITCH WIDTH	DROP FEED	PRESSER FOOT
	A	0	Lowered	Embroidery

Baste or pin-baste the fabric, batting, and backing together. It is not necessary to place this in a hoop. Select a design already in the fabric or transfer your own design using a template. Continue with the directions above following the design line [Fig. 4].

DARNING

	STITCH	STITCH WIDTH	DROP FEED	PRESSER FOOT
	A	3-5	Lowered	Embroidery

Place a stabilizer under the hole or tear. Place the fabric under the foot. Lower the foot and sew, moving the fabric from left to right and up and down until the hole is completely covered [Fig. 5]. Use a thread to match the fabric color for a nearly invisible mend.

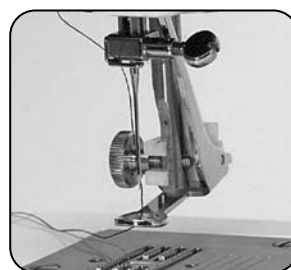


Fig. 1

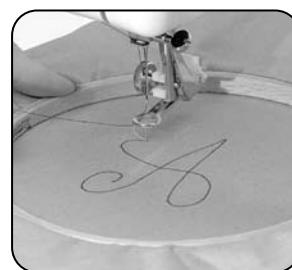


Fig. 2

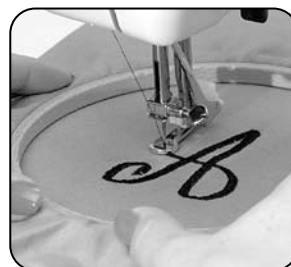


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

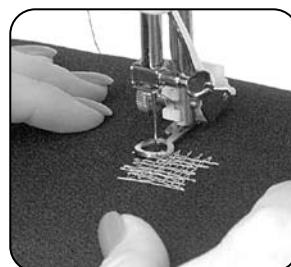


Fig. 5

Note: Relax your shoulders and breathe while you work. Place hands firmly around the hoop, using your index and middle fingers to guide the fabric. Be sure to lower the presser foot lever before sewing!

CARE and MAINTENANCE

To ensure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times. Disconnect the machine from the power source before performing any maintenance.



Fig. 1

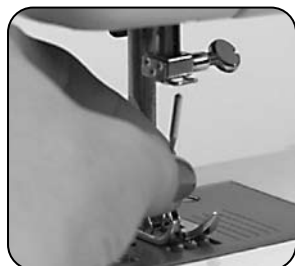
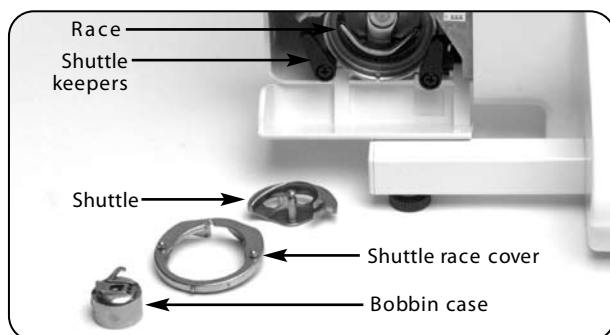


Fig. 2



Shuttle area



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

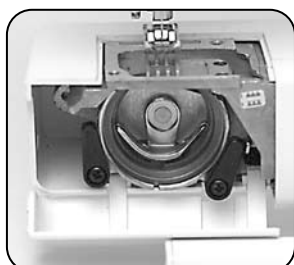


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

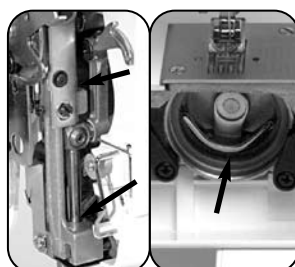


Fig. 8

NEEDLES

The Simplicity sewing machine uses standard sewing machine needles (15x1). The size and type of your needle should be compatible with the fabric (see page 15). Change the needle often – after every other project is a good habit. Bent or dull needles will cause skipped stitches and thread breakage.

To change the needle, loosen the needle clamp screw [Fig. 1]. Remove the needle by pulling it downward [Fig. 2]. Insert the new needle by pushing it up into the shaft as far as it will go with the flat side toward the back of the machine. Tighten the needle clamp screw.

CLEANING FEED TEETH and SHUTTLE AREA

Raise the needle to its highest position. Remove both the needle plate screws and the needle plate [Fig. 3]. Remove the bobbin case from the shuttle. Push aside the two shuttle keepers and remove the shuttle race cover and shuttle. Clean the feed teeth and shuttle area with a lint brush [Fig. 4]. Turn the hand wheel until you see the race forming a half moon as pictured [Fig. 5]. Holding the shuttle by its center pin, place it on top of the race so that it forms a half moon on the top side [Fig. 6]. Place the shuttle race cover over the shuttle and race. Snap the shuttle keepers back into position. Replace bobbin case. Replace the needle plate and screws.

CHANGING the LIGHT BULB

Open the left side face cover. Turn the light bulb clockwise to unscrew and remove the bulb. Install a new bulb by turning it counter clockwise to screw it in place [Fig. 7]. Use a 15W (max.) screw-in type bulb.

OILING

Put 2-3 drops of sewing machine oil at each of the points indicated [Fig. 8]. Run the machine unthreaded for 30-60 seconds. Wipe off any excess oil. Oil every 7-10 hours of use. Use sewing machine oil ONLY.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
TOP THREAD BREAKS	Machine is threaded incorrectly	Rethread machine and needle
	Tension is too tight	Reduce tension on top to a smaller number
	Thread is too heavy for needle size . . .	Use a larger needle
	Needle is inserted incorrectly	Reinsert needle with flat side toward back
	Needle is damaged	Insert new needle
	Thread is caught on spool pin	Remove spool, unwind excess thread, clip, turn spool over, and use felt disc on spool pin
LOWER THREAD BREAKS	Bobbin case is not inserted correctly . .	Reposition bobbin. If thread pulls smoothly, it is correct
	Bobbin case is improperly threaded . . .	Refer to instructions for correct threading
	Bobbin tension is too tight.	Change bobbin tension according to instructions
SKIPPED STITCHES	Needle is not inserted correctly.	Reinsert needle with flat side toward back
	Needle is damaged	Insert new needle
	Wrong type of needle is used	Match needle size to fabric and thread weight
	Wrong presser foot is used	Check the proper presser foot needed for specific task
	Foot pressure is wrong.	Check foot pressure regulation for proper setting
NEEDLE BREAKS	Needle is damaged	Insert new needle
	Needle is not inserted correctly.	Reinsert needle with flat side toward back
	Fabric is too heavy/wrong needle size . .	Match needle size to fabric and thread weight
	Fabric is being pulled during sewing . .	Check for proper foot pressure; make sure feed teeth are raised and operating correctly; lengthen stitch length. Fabric should feed automatically. Pulling the fabric will throw the machine out of time.
STITCHING FORMS LOOPS	Needle is not threaded correctly	Thread needle from front to back
	Bobbin is not threaded correctly	Check instructions for proper bobbin threading
	Improper needle and/or thread used . .	Match needle size to fabric and thread weight
SEAMS SHRINK OR PUCKER	Presser foot pressure is too heavy	Reduce presser foot pressure to a lower number
THREAD BUNCHING OR “NESTING” ON UNDERSIDE OF FABRIC	Top tension is too loose.	Increase top tension to a higher number. Normal settings are between 3-5.
	Machine is not threaded correctly	Rethread machine making sure presser foot is raised and the take-up lever eye is threaded. Raising the presser foot will help seat the thread between the tension discs.
	Bobbin case is improperly threaded. . . .	Refer to instructions for correct threading
	Thread is of poor quality	Use quality thread
	Needle is too large for fabric.	Use a smaller size needle
	Wrong stitch length is used	Adjust length for proper stitches
	Top and bottom threads are not.	Draw both threads back under the presser foot and drawn back under the presser foot before sewing

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
IRREGULAR STITCHING AND FEEDING	Thread is of poor quality	Use quality thread
	Presser foot pressure is too light	Increase presser foot pressure to a higher number
	Bobbin is not threaded correctly	Thread bobbin again and check for proper insertion
	Fabric is being pulled during sewing	Check for proper foot pressure; make sure feed teeth are raised and operating correctly; lengthen stitch length. Fabric should feed automatically. Pulling the fabric will throw the machine out of time.
MACHINE IS NOISY AND ROUGH WHEN SEWING	Machine needs oil	Refer to cleaning and maintenance instructions
	Lint and oil residue have collected	Clean race and hook according to instructions in hook or on needle bar
	Inferior oil has been used	Clean and oil again. Use only fine sewing machine oil. Do not use WD40.
	Needle is damaged	Insert new needle
	Stitch length and/or width dials are set	Refer to instructions for proper machine settings incorrectly for the type of stitch used

Simplicity[®]

SEWING MACHINES

1760 Gilsinn Lane
Fenton, MO 63026

For Sewing Machine assistance call:
Simplicity Education Department
800-335-0025
Monday-Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. CT